UNDERSTANDING THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences are statements that express a condition and its possible result. They often involve the use of "if" to introduce the condition and can be categorized into different types based on the likelihood or reality of the condition and its result. Here are the main types of conditional sentences along with examples:

1. **Zero Conditional (Present Real Conditional)**:
   - Used for general truths, scientific facts, or things that always happen when a condition is met.
   - Structure: If + present simple, present simple.
   - Example: If you heat ice, it melts.
2. **First Conditional (Present Real Conditional)**:
   - Used for situations in the present or future that are likely to happen.
   - Structure: If + present simple, will + base form of the verb.
   - Example: If it rains tomorrow, we will stay indoors.
3. **Second Conditional (Present Unreal Conditional)**:
   - Used for situations in the present or future that are hypothetical or unlikely.
   - Structure: If + past simple, would + base form of the verb.
   - Example: If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.
4. **Third Conditional (Past Unreal Conditional)**:
   - Used for situations in the past that did not happen.
   - Structure: If + past perfect, would have + past participle.
   - Example: If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.
5. **Mixed Conditional**:
   - Combines elements of the second and third conditionals.
   - Structure: If + past perfect, would + base form of the verb.
   - Example: If he hadn't missed the train, he would be here by now.

These are the basic types of conditional sentences, but there are variations and nuances within each type. They're important in English because they allow speakers to express hypothetical situations and their potential outcomes.

Conditional sentences can be broadly categorized into two main types based on the reality of the condition and its result:

1. **Factual or Real Conditionals**:

   - These conditionals express situations that are based on facts or are likely to happen. The condition is real or factual, and the result is also likely or certain.

   - They include the zero conditional and the first conditional.

   - Example of zero conditional: If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.

   - Example of first conditional: If it rains tomorrow, we will bring an umbrella.

2. **Hypothetical or Unreal Conditionals**:

   - These conditionals express situations that are contrary to reality, hypothetical, or unlikely to happen. The condition is unreal, and the result is based on that unreal condition.

- They include the second conditional, the third conditional, and mixed conditionals.

- Example of second conditional: If I had a million dollars, I would buy a yacht.

- Example of third conditional: If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.

- Example of mixed conditional: If he hadn't missed the train, he would be here by now.

These categories help learners understand the different kinds of conditions and their corresponding results, whether they are based on reality or hypothetical situations. Factual conditionals in the present are also called zero conditional (0 Conditional) sentences.

Below is a detailed tabulated account of conditional sentences, including situations, conditionals, probability, time, usage, structure, and examples:

Situation	Conditional Type	Probability	Time	Usage	Structure	Example
General truths/facts or Factual/ Real	Zero Conditional (Factual conditionals in the present = 0 Conditional)	High (100 %)	Present	Stating general truths or facts, Habits, Common events	If + present simple	If you heat ice, it melts. If you tease a dog, it barks at you.
Future possibilities	First Conditional (Factual conditionals for a probable result in the future (1st conditional))	Moderate (50 %)	Present/ Future	Predicting likely outcomes, Potentially true but not yet verified, Certain or likely to happen in the future	If + present simple, will + base form	If I get enough sleep, I will feel better. If I have the power, I will use it to change things.
Hypothetical situations	Second Conditional or Unreal conditionals in the present with probable future result (2nd conditional)	Low (10 %)	Present/ Future	Speculating about unlikely or hypothetical situations; Unreal (imaginary); Untrue (never happened); Impossible; Unlikely	If + past simple, would + base form	If I found her address, I would send her an invitation. If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.
Unrealized past situations	Third Conditional (Unreal conditionals in the past	None (0 %)	Past	Expressing regret or imagining alternative outcomes; Unreal (imaginary); Untrue (never happened);	If + past perfect, would have + past	If she had studied harder, she would have passed

	(3rd conditional))			Disappointing (regrettable)	participle	the exam. If he had answered all the questions, he would have passed the driving test.
Hypothetical past affecting present	Mixed Conditional (Unreal conditionals in the past (3rd conditional))	None (0 %)	Present	Referring to past actions with present consequences	If + past perfect, would + base form	If he hadn't missed the train, he would be here by now. If they had not passed their exam, their teacher would have been sad.

This table provides a comprehensive overview of the various types of conditional sentences, including their characteristics, usage, and examples, which should be helpful for learners to understand and apply them in different contexts. Let's break down each conditional sentence and its situation:

1. **Zero Conditional:**
   - **Situation**: This type of conditional is used for general truths or facts.
   - **Example**: "If you heat ice, it melts."
   - **Explanation**: In this situation, the condition is heating ice, and the result is melting. It expresses a universal truth that whenever ice is heated, it melts.
2. **First Conditional:**
   - **Situation**: It's used for future possibilities or likely outcomes.
   - **Example**: "If it rains tomorrow, we will stay indoors."
   - **Explanation**: Here, the condition is rain tomorrow, and the result is staying indoors. It suggests a likely action based on the forecast of rain.
3. **Second Conditional:**
   - **Situation**: This type of conditional is used for hypothetical situations or events that are unlikely to happen.
   - **Example**: "If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world."
   - **Explanation**: The condition here is winning the lottery, and the result is traveling around the world. It's a hypothetical scenario because winning the lottery is unlikely.
4. **Third Conditional:**
   - **Situation**: It's used for unrealized past situations, expressing regret or imagining alternative outcomes.
   - **Example**: "If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam."
   - **Explanation**: In this situation, the condition is studying harder in the past, and the result is passing the exam. It reflects a regretful or alternative outcome because she didn't study hard enough.
5. **Mixed Conditional:**

- **Situation**: This type combines elements of the second and third conditionals.
- **Example**: "If he hadn't missed the train, he would be here by now."
- **Explanation**: Here, the condition refers to not missing the train in the past, and the result is being here by now in the present. It suggests a present consequence resulting from a past action or event.

Each type of conditional sentence serves a different purpose and is used in various contexts to express different shades of meaning based on the relationship between the condition and its result.

Conditionals without using if.

here are examples of conditional sentences without using "if":

1. **Zero Conditional**:
   - **Example**: When you heat ice, it melts.
   - **Explanation**: This sentence still conveys the condition (heating ice) and its result (melting) without using "if." It expresses a general truth about what happens when ice is heated.
2. **First Conditional**:
   - **Example**: We'll stay indoors tomorrow, provided it rains.
   - **Explanation**: Here, the condition (rain tomorrow) and its likely result (staying indoors) are expressed using "provided" instead of "if." It still indicates a future possibility based on a certain condition.
3. **Second Conditional**:
   - **Example**: Were I to win the lottery, I would travel around the world.
   - **Explanation**: In this sentence, the condition (winning the lottery) and the hypothetical result (traveling around the world) are expressed using the subjunctive form "were" instead of "if." It presents a hypothetical scenario in a formal manner.
4. **Third Conditional**:
   - **Example**: Had she studied harder, she would have passed the exam.
   - **Explanation**: Here, the past condition (studying harder) and the unrealized past result (passing the exam) are expressed using the past perfect form "had" instead of "if." It reflects a regretful or alternative outcome from the past.
5. **Mixed Conditional**:
   - **Example**: If he hadn't missed the train, he'd be here by now.
   - **Explanation**: This sentence doesn't use "if" directly but still presents the past condition (not missing the train) and the present consequence (being here by now). It combines elements of the second and third conditionals.

Here are examples of conditional sentences without using "if" presented in tabulated form:

Conditional Type	With if conditionals	Condition	Result	Example
Zero Conditional	If you heat ice, it melts.	If you heat ice	it melts	As you heat ice, it melts.

	You can play in the living room if you don't make any mess.	if you don't make any mess.	You can play in the living room	You can play in the living room **as long as** you don't make any mess
First Conditional	If problems arise, we will not sell the app.	If problems arise,	we will not sell the app.	Should problems arise, we will not sell the app.
	If you do not work hard, you will not pass the test.	If you do not work hard,	you will not pass the test.	Unless you work hard, you will not pass the test.
Second Conditional	If I were you, I would not permit students to leave early.	If I were you,	I would not permit students to leave early.	If I were you, I would not permit students to leave early.
Third Conditional	If I had known the purpose, I would not have helped him.	If I had known the purpose,	I would not have helped him.	Had I known the purpose, I would not have helped him.
Mixed Conditional	If he had not missed the train, he'd be here by now.	Had he not missed the train	he'd be here by now	Had he not missed the train, he'd be here by now.

These examples demonstrate how conditional sentences can be formulated without using the word "if," by employing alternative structures such as "when," "provided," "were," and "had."

Task: Following sentences are in conditionals. Use the appropriate conditional name before them
1. If she decides to go, I will go with her. (_____)
2. If she decides to call you, I will call you. (_____)
3. You can participate in the competition as long as you promise to accept the result.
   (_____)
4. If they had not taken the car, I would have picked you. (_____)
5. If you had invited him, he would have gone with you. (_____)
6. Unless you accept your failure, you cannot move forward. (_____)
7. If we heat water to 100°C, it boils. (_____)
8. Had we realized who he was, we would have treated him better. (_____)
9. If she were late, I would not talk to her. (_____)
10. If they were late every day, they would have been fired. (_____)